ROOSEVELT SURPRISED THEM.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLERS DELIGHT-ED BY PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

The Board Will Now Tackle the Job of Overcoming Public Prejudice With Renewed Courage - Duluth Schools Adopt New System-Reform to Come Slowly.

New light was thrown on President Roosevelt's declaration for the reformed spelling when at the office of the Simplified Spelling Board, 1 Madison avenue, it was announced yesterday that the President's sudden nove was as great a surprise to the enthusiasts as to the rest of the writing public. The Executive's sudden inspiration came not, it was said, as the immediate result of solicitation, but seemingly as the outcome of mature deliberation and investigation on his own part.

For some time Prof. Brander Matthews had been in communication with Mr. Roosevelt more or less regularly on the subject of the reformed spelling crusade, and to Mr. Matthews the President had written a letter setting forth the fact that he was with the movement, heart and soul. But that letter did not promise any action and none was expected. Hence it was that the reformers were particularly delighted when the news came of the capitulation of Sagamore Hill before the assaults of the

The Simplified Spelling Board is now prepared to use the Presidential sanction of its propaganda as a strong lever to pry open the lid of public prejudice and boom its idea while the time is yet propitious. At the offices of the board, which are maintained by the fund appropriated by Mr. Carnegie, a staff is diligently preparing new material in the form of pamphlets and tracts setting forth the merits of simplified spelling in anticipation of a rush order for copies. Dr. C. P. G. Scott, secretary of the board, and G. Wharton, in charge of the publicity bureau, have this work in hand.

Yesterday morning the publicity bureau issued a statement to the effect that the Board of Education of Duluth, Minn., had instituted the amended sustem of spelling in the schools of that city. R. E. Denfield, superintendent of schools in Duluth, had assured the Simplified Spelling Board of the enthusiasm with which the innovation had been received in the Western city

The Board of Education of Duluth was inspired to action, so the announcement of the Simplified Spelling Board had it, by the step that had been taken by the New York Board of Public School Superintendents, which on April 17 last recommended the use of the 300 words amended by the action of the censors of orthography. When this recommendation was made to the Board of Education of New York the subject was referred to the committee on course of study and textbooks, headed by Commissioner Jonas. The committee still has the matter under advisement. It was announced by them yesterday that no definite action had yet been taken.

Dr. Scott said yesterday that President Roosevelt's dictum as to the style to be followed by the Government Printing Office will not cause the confusion there that had been predicted in press despatches from Washington. He said that the new order was, in effect, simply the changing of the "style book" in vogue in the public printing office, a thing that is done by each incoming foreman of the shop. Dr.

"Every new Administration may bring in new man at the head of the printing office at Washington and each new man may have—usually has, in fact—a definite idea on the style that is to be followed by the printers in setting up copy, just as there are rules governing this in every newspaper office. The head of the shop gets out a style book, embodying laws governing punctuation, spelling, &c. It is necessary that some set method be followed. Since many printers have many ideas on this subject the result has been a confusion in the styles that have governed the printing of public documents.

*President Roosevelt's instructions to the head printer in Washington amount to nothing more than the substitution of another style book, and I do not see how any more confusion or trouble can result therefrom than from the usual change in the rules of typesetting that is instituted from time to time in the office.'

G. Wharton, head of the publicity bureau, explained yesterday why the association for the reform of spelling believed its mission worthy of Presidential sanction. He vehemently disclaimed the common assertion that the cause was nothing more than a fad asserting on the contrary that it had only a utilitarian aim and one based on sound principles of psychology. He said:

"Oral English, because of the absence of many inflections, is comparatively easy for the foreigner to master. It is when he attempts to write English that he finds himself befogged, for he cannot trust to analogy to give him guidance to the proper spelling The same difficulty confronts the American or English child.

The first steps toward knowledge that are inculcated in the mind of the child at school are along the paths of reasoning. Yet when the teacher attempts to expound spelling to that child all reasoning has to be laid aside and the youngster has to master spelling by rote alone. Associate Superintendent of Schools Meleny of this city has said that the average child not only loses confidence in his ability to reason in spelling but lacks the confidence to reason in every other study as a result of that initial uncertainty. In short, if our method of teaching spelling had a parallel in arithmetic it would mean that the child, instead of learning rules applicable to all problems, would have to master a new rule for each case in arithmetical calculation.

"For the men of business the argument of the exponents of the simplified spelling is that in dictation, for instance, every letter omitted means a saving of a fraction of a second to the typewriter. In printing and advertising every letter omitted counts for a saving in space and expense. Finally, if English is to become the accepted language of commerce the world over it will be a benefit to Americans to be able to write English as it should be written."

Prof. Brander Matthews of Columbia the chairman of the simplified spelling board, does not believe that the Anglo-Saxon world will leap to acceptance of the reformed brand of English orthography at

"The English speaking race is essentially conservative," says Prof. Matthews, "and it declines to be driven too fast. It will not give up the symbols to which it is accustomed. Any scientific phonetic reform of our common spelling is absclutely imof our common spelling is absolutely impossible; it lies outside the sphere of practical politics. But although phonetic reform is impossible, in provement of some sort is possible, if stoo much is not demanded too suddenly. As Sainte Bouve once suggested: Orthe graphy is like society; it will never be entirely reformed; but we can at least make it less vicious."

P. A Valentine I cing theli After Operation CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Reports from the country home of P. A. Valentine to-day are that the financier was in excellent con-dition following his operation for appen-dicitis yesterday.

MONUMENT TO ARTEMUS WARD. Suggestion of Americans in Paris Who Dis

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Aug. 25.—A group of English speaking people on the Boulevard to-day was discussing spelling reform, on the strength of President Roosevelt's order. It was proposed to name a committee to

erect a proper monument to Artemus Ward desire was also expressed that there should be inscribed on any such monument a suitable inscription giving him credit for being the pioneer in spelling reform in America. One member of the group, whose name is known in half a dozen lands, offered to organize such a movement if the demand were sufficiently general.

A French paper expresses appreciation of Mark Twain in finding himself among the spelling reformers. This is a reference to the President's reported desire to have reformed English replace French as the language of diplomacy. In sober discussion of this point, however, it is pointed out that the French authorities this year have authorized spelling reform, which affects a considerable number of words. but the comment follows that the French people are accustomed to governmental regulation of everything, even the most common details of life, while the Anglo-Saxons are reputed to regulate their own affairs regardless of any central authority.

The news of President Roosevelt's order in regard to reformed spelling arrived just as one amusing French writer was bewailing in the press his misfortune at being unable to comprehend the English summer season when "Paris talks English."

STILLINGS IS DE-LIGHTED.

Public Printer Writes to President About the New Spelling Scheme.

OVSTER BAY, Aug. 25 .- Public Printer Stillings enthusiastically indorsed the new spelling scheme in a letter sent to the President to-day.

The order for the use of simplified spelling in all White House documents filled him with phonetic joy, said the letter. Mr. Stillings declared that he had been already hot upon the trail of the silent vowel and

hot upon the trail of the silent vowel and soft footed dipthong when the President's unerring aim brought down the quarry. He said that only recently he had appointed a commission to revise the public printing office's manual of style. The commission has not yet been heard from.

Mr. Stillings asserted that there could be no doubt that all departments of the trovernment would take their cue from the President and climb upon the phonetic wagon. He declared that the cost of the office's operation would be consucerably lessened by the adoption of a uniform code of spelling which would make it possible to reduce the force of proofreaders. Other experts in the printing and proofreading line are inclined to doubt this.

The executive staff held practice games this afternoon under the new spell-as-Andy-does rules. The principal event was an obstacle race over dropped letters. An Englishman who had acquired the habit of skipping over H's won.

During the day President Roosevelt issued a proclamation, but as Referee Matthews had not forwarded the book of rules, it was issued in the English of our fathers.

Prof. William Hand Browne Would Go Slow

Prof. William Hand Browne Would Go Slov Changing Spelling. BALTIMORE, Aug. 25 .- Prof. William Hand

Browne of the English department at Johns Hopkins University, who is one of the com-pilers of the Standard Dictionary, said re-garding the President's new reform in

garding the President's new reform in pelling:

"Adopting a simplified spelling is not like adopting a new system of weights and measures. In the former one must take some account of the formation of the language if there still exists a love for the national tongue.

"To a certain extent I approve of some reform in spelling, especially in words which have been misspelled through erroneous etymology, as the word 'rhyme,' for example. That word originally and correctly was 'rime,' and there is some justice in changing it.

changing it.
"But to take a hundred or more words out of a language in order to make it easier to spell or more phonetic, without regard to spell or more pronettle, without regate for etymology, is cutting the language off from the past. It brings to my mind that aneodote of the man who, from a perverted feeling for his dog's sensibilities, decided that in cutting his dog's tail off it was more merciful to cut it off in pieces than it would be to remove it all at once."

THOUSANDS SEE MARDI GRAS. Floral Parade Draws a Big Crowd-How the Prizes Were Awarded.

The floral parade and mardi gras at Arverne, L. I., were attended by thousands of spectators yesterday afternoon and evening and the affair was a great success. Miss Sadie Rabinowitz was queen of the floral fête and she was drawn in a rickshaw by six youthful pages. After her came her six attendants, the Misses Antonia Hahn, Evelyn Rosenfeld, Irene Solomon, Blanche Rubenstein, Margaret Falvey and Elsie

Rubenstein, Margaret Falvey and Elsie Waldman.

The parade was headed by a squad of mounted police. Then came Grand Marsh. I. J. Rosenfeld, proprietor of the Arverne Hotel, and following him were the officers of the association in carriages, automobiles, team vehicles, single vehicles, pony carts, and trade wagons, and children.

The first prize for the best fancy dress costume was won by Miss Rita Kissin, who appeared as a German huntress. She was accompanied by Ralph Wisby as an English army officer. There were two second prizes for fancy costumes, one being captured by a band of Zulus and the other, for ladies, being won by Mrs. Fried and Mrs. Blair. Mrs. Blair.

The third prize for ladies was awarded to

Mrs. I. Spellman and Mrs. A. Kodzeisen, who represented Italian peanut venders. The third prize for men was taken by Merwin Newmark as a gambler and Arthur Lethridge as Uncle Sam.

In the automobile class the winner was

In the automobile class the winner was Edgar Lehman.
The first prize for double teams went to B. N. Weil; R. Warendorff got second prize. In the single team division the winner was Mrs. L. H. Rosenfeld, wife of the proprietor of the Arverne Hotel; B. S. Lindeman took second prize in this division.
For the pony class the first prize was awarded to Phil Roth. The prize for the best trades display went to A. L. Nabenzahl.

The centre of the northeastern high pressure area was over New England and the maritime provinces yesterday, and the temperatures fell still lower in southern New York and New England. Pennsylvania and south to Virginia

In the upper Mississippi valley and the extreme Southwest the pressure was low and in the extreme Northwest it was high.

It was warmer in Michigan, the upper Mississippi

valley and the Dakotas, and lower in Montana and on the north Pacific Coast. Cloudiness with scattered thunderstorms and rain prevailed in most States east of the Rocky Moun-tains, with heavy rainfall in Minnesota and on the niddle Atlantic Coast. In this city the day was cloudy and continued

In this city the day was cloudy and continued cool; wind, fresh to brisk easterly; average humidity, 58 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.22; 3 P. M., 30.18.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

1905. 1905. 1905. 1906. Highest temperature, 72°, at 3 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROY For eastern New York and New England, fair and warmer to-day; showers to-morrow; fresh southeast For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsyl-For the District of Columbia, cases, showers vania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, showers vania, New Jersey, Delaware and to-morrow; light to fresh

and warmer to-day and to-morrow; light to and warmer to day and to more than the reast winds.

For western Pennsylvania and western New York and Ohio, showers to-day and to-morrow cooler to-morrow night; fresh southeast shifting to orthwest winds.

LEVE US OUR OWN LANGWIGE.

ENGLISH PAPERS APPEAL TO PRESIDENT "RUZVELT."

'Dasht Hard Lines' to Follow the Orders of "Ruzvelt and Karnegi"-"Perhaps He Was Jellus of Julius Sezer," Says Another Paper of the Spelling Reform.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Aug. 25.—It is somewhat startling to find in the English press such epithets as "anarchist" applied to the President of the United States in place of the unbridled eulogy with which he has been lauded for the last two years. Every newspaper in London to-day turns its heaviest editorial guns upon Roosevelt and all because he has ventured to touch with a profane pen that most sacred of Anglo-Saxon ssions, the English language. They do not go quite so far as to suggest lynching, yet it is clear that some of the leaders in the evening papers were written while steam poured from the collars of the enraged

editors They are all in accord for once with Bernard Shaw, who said recently that "it took the combined efforts of Peter the Great, Julius Cæsar and Pope Gregory to revise the calendar. How, therefore, can Carnegie, with all his millions, even possibly with the assistance of Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman, hope to revise the English lan-

The Pall Mall Gazette in its terrible denunciation says: "The sort of man who so interferes with the standard rules of grammar and spelling as to worry more than his immediate circle of friends and relations is an anarchist."

The Evening News repudiates what it calls the American language entirely, and gives President Roosevelt carte blanche in making a tongue "as little like Anglo-Saxon as are Volapuk or Esperanto." It adds: "We quite see the justice of the contention that the Declaration of Independence should apply to the language as well as to the States. Americans are Americans, and they have a perfect right to do what they will with the words they use as they have to manipulate the stock market according to their inclinations."

The Star remarks of President Roose velt that having introduced a new and guaranteed brand of canned beef to the world this tireless innovator is engaged in popularizing a new brand of canned spell-

The Evening Standard loses its temper completely. It asks how dares this Roose velt fellow, the temporary President of an amiable republic, presume to dictate to us how to spell a language which is ours, while America is still a savage and undiscovered country. If Roosevelt likes to meddle with spelling, well and good, so long as it is clearly understood that it is merely an American language he is creating. it comes to sentiment about Anglo-Saxon hegemony to bolster up an attack on the English language we begin to kick. Our language is our own; we love it, and we shall write it as is proper.

The Globe prophesies that Roosevelt will find, like William the Conqueror, that it is easier to subdue a people than a language, and that the resistance of the Filipinos to American rule is child's play to the stubborn valor of the English "ough." Then this relentless critic becomes thunderous and launches an insult which can scarcely have consequences less than war. It says:

"We have no desire to belittle American achievement, and we are even content to admit that Walt Whitman wrote poetry, if that will smooth matters, but we must venture to point out that in literature the United States still remains a province of England." The writer points out that President

Roosevelt has not the necessary authority for even the comparatively moderate changes he proposes and he is in danger of making a dialect instead of reforming a "Thru," the editor remarks in disgust, is mere barbarism, and "thoroly" and "thruout" are nothing less than liter-

ary emetics. The Sun's leader, under the heading "Yanky Panky," concludes: "We reely think Ruzvelt and his frends mite leve us our own langwige. They have not left us much else. In sum instances it may be puzling, espeshuly to a foriner and an imature skoolboy, but its orthografy has a sertin historikal valu and we do not like to part with it. Of kors if Ruzvelt, backed up by Karnegi, sez we hav got to reform our speling we shal hav to, and that wil be the end of it, for Karnegi has awl the dollers and Ruzvelt has awl the branes, but awl the same it wil be dasht hard lines."

Another paper, discounting the future, prints a letter from a "korespondent," dated "Lundun, Aug. 25, 20th," beginning: "It will possibly have escapt the notis of your reders that today is the 100th anniversary of Roosevelt's grate speling reform. On this day just a sentury ago that grate man who had acted as pecemaker between Rusher and Japan, who had flowted the Senate, stampt on trusts, sat at tabul with oulured sitizens and was expecting a third tirm ov offis as President started to tutch up the Inglish langwidge. How he got the idea history does not say. Perhaps he was jellus of Julius Sezer, who left his mark on the kalinder. Perhaps he argued that what a benited pagan ov shady ancestry had done he cud do. Possibly Karnegie, who was something of a filantropist at the time, had arowsed him. Anyway, he set out with an independenz of spirit which did him credit. Wot was gud enuf in the times ov Shakspere and Milton wos not gud enuf for him and the enlitent peepel, sed he, so he put off his cote and set to. He began with 300 wirds, a sort of dropping of gud sede. Today having ust the plow we are blest with a new langwidge some thirty fold, some sixty fold, some like the Amerikans altogether.

If the mere secular press greets the President's latest reform in this fashion one trembles for him when the Spectator, the Athenœum and other literary battleships turn their broadsides on him next week.

London, Aug. 28.—Andrew Carnegie in a telegram to the Observer on reformed spelling says: "The President's approval is a settled advance for the majority of the he cud do. Possibly Karnegie, who was

ing says: "The President's approval is a settled advance for the majority of the English speaking race. Other reforms will doubtless slowly follow.

"That we have Prof. Skeaf and Dr. Murray that we have a speaking for year union in

highly favorable argues for race union in the problem of improving our common language. We should cooperate through a commission."

a commission."

Among other opinions Dr. Henry Sweet, the philologist, says: "I don't like these partial reforms. Either let the language alone or else reform it radically with a new alphabet." alphabet."
Dr. Emil Reich, the author and lecturer on history, says: "Roosevelt's plan breathes that scorn of history which is natural in a nation of yesterday, but is not acceptable to the old, historic English nation."

Object to Making Holland Trust Receivers Permanent ALBANY, Aug. 25.-Objection was made

before Supreme Court Justice Fitts at special term to-day by the representatives of the estate of Robert B. Roosevelt of New York, uncle of the President, to the motion of the Attorney General to make permanent the present receivers of the Holland Trust Company of New York. Arthur H. Master, who appeared for the Roosevelts, said the receivers would not be impartial if made permanent. Attorney Van Kuesen, for the company, also objected to permanent receivers. Justice Fitts reserved decision. tives of the estate of Robert B. Roosevelt

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OLDEST JEWISH SECT.

Representatives of the Samaritans New in

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 25.-All sorts of people from all parts of the world come to London to see the King. The latest and not the least interesting are four men who are lodging in a quiet house of the East End. They are representatives of a dying race, the Samaritans. They are tall of stature, gaunt, dignified and silent and are clad in the robes of their priestly office. They have come to England to attempt to raise funds for their tribe, which has been harried and taxed so by the Turks that they find t difficult to live.

They have brought with them books and manuscripts of priceless value. Among these is a scroll which has been used in their synagogue for untold centuries. One of them is the son of the high priest who showed the King when he was the Prince of Wales the tribe's famous scroll.

Dr. Gaster, a Jewish rabbi and Hebrew cholar, says the Samaritans represent the last remnant of the oldest Jewish sect on earth. There are only 200 of them left. They cannot speak English or any European language, only Arabic or very poor Hebrew. They believe only in the five books of Moses and regard the orthodox Jews of to-day

NEGRO SOLDIERS STAY IN TEXAS. President Keeps Fort Brown Rioters Within

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 25.-Gov. Lanham this morning received a telegram from Gen. W. S. McCaskey, commander of this military department, advising that the negro soldiers held on civil warrants at Fort Brown are being transferred to Fort Sam Houston by order of the President of the United States, and that the President further directs that these soldiers shall not be removed from the jurisdiction of the State of Texas.

This telegram is in response to a telegram which Gov. Lanham sent Gen. McCaskey last night protesting against the removal of the negro prisoners from Fort Brown.

San Francisco Water Co. Stockholders

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25 .- A majority of the directors of the Spring Valley Water Company to-day decided to levy an assessment of \$3 a share for the rehabilitation of the plant.

There has been violent opposition by a minority of the directors to levying any assessment at present. The report is that another assessment will soon be levied.

If the assessment is not paid by October 1 the stock will be forfeited and sold by the company.

PALMER'S FINE TENNIS. Ridgewood Man Wins From Basch Before

Big Crowd. The finals in both singles and doubles in the lawn tennis tournament of the Ridgewood Golf Club yesterday produced two cracking matches, played before the biggest crowd ever gathered at the courts. Richard H. Palmer of the home club scored a popular victory in the challenge round for the singles when he defeated E. A. Basch of the Passalo Tennis Club, the holder, in a flerce struggle. Basch scored easiy in the first two sets,

but then Palmer's skill began to show with greater prominence. After a valiant effort he challenger carried off the third. set a deuce encounter, and from that on was the master.

C. A. Blyth, Jr., champion of the Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, and Dr. William Rosenbaum of the Harlem Tennis Club made an effective combination against Nat Schroeder and M. W. Ely of the Crescent A. C. in the doubles finals. It was an uneven struggle, with two deuce sets. They took the full count of five to get a decision. The summaries:

summaries:
Ridgewood G. C. Men's Singles—Challenge
round—Richard H. Palmer. Ridgewood G. C. (challenger), defeated E. A. Basch, Passaic T. C. (holder),
4-6, 4-6, 8-6, 6-4, 6-4.
Men's Doubles—Final round—E. A. Blyth, Jr.,
Staten Island C. and L. T. C., and Dr. W. Rosenbaum, Hariem T. C., defeated H. S. Schroeder and
M. W. Ely, Crescent A. C., 3-6, 9-7, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE OO. 15 Day Street

CAPT. NATHAN APPLETON DEAD. Flancee, to Marry Whom He Got Divorce, at His Bedside.

Boston, Aug 25.—Capt. Nathan Appleton, whose engagement to Miss Edith Russell Wills of Newburyport was formally announced about two months ago, died shortly after noon to-day. Miss Wills was at his bedside when he died.

Capt. Nathan Appleton, author, traveller, clubman and one of the promoters of the Panama Canal in the old days of M. de Lesseps, attracted much attention last December when he began divorce pro-ceedings against his second wife, Jeanette Maria Ovington Appleton, so that he might marry "his affinity," he said. The divorce was granted in Boston July's last on the ground of desertion.

Capt. Appleton traced his ancestry back to the Pilgrim fathers and was a member several genealogical societies. His halfsister was the wife of the poet Longfellow. The marriage of Capt. Appleton and Jeanette Ovington took place in Brooklyn in 1887. Dr. Edward Everett Hale officiated. Charles Longfellow, son of the poet and nephew of Capt. Appleton, was best man, and Miss Emma Thursby, the singer, who introduced the Captain and Miss Ovington at the home of Ole Bull, in Cambridge, was the maid

After returning from a prolonged honeymoon Captain and Mrs. Appleton entertained extensively, but two years after the marriage the couple separated. The nature of their differences always remained a mystery. When the Captain brought suit against his wife last winter he had not seen her for seventeen years.

Not long after the separation there came to light a strange infatuation that had sprung up between Mrs. Appleton and Miss Katherine Parsons, a daughter of Col. Henry Clay Parsons of Natural Bridge,

Va.

While visiting the family of Col. Parsons Mrs. Appleton met Miss Katherine. When Mrs. Appleton decided to return to New York the girl announced her intention of leaving her home and family to live with Mrs. Appleton. Despite tears and entreaties the two women came to New York and lived for a time at a hostfling house. and lived for a time at a boarding house run by a Mrs. Briggs in West Thirty-ninth

Col. Parsons spent much of his fortune trying to induce his daughter to return to her parents. He even got the aid of Inspector Thomas Byrnes, but detectives that worked on the case reported that hiss Parsons had calmly said: "I don't care if I never see my father, my mother or the rest of my family again."

In 1883 the pair went to Europe. The next year they were heard of in Africa. Little was known of them for some years, but last December Airs. Appleton and Miss Parsons were living together at the Hotel Grenoble in this city.

Forty years ago Capt. Appleton inherited a fortune from his father. This money he lost, but when his brother, Thomas Gold Appleton, died in 1884, he received his property, on the income of which he lived until his death.

The divorce proceedings attracted at Col. Parsons spent much of his fortune

The divorce proceedings attracted at-The divorce proceedings attracted attention partly because of Capt. Appleton's prominence in the social life of New York and Boston and his extensive acquaintance in many European capitals and partly because of the airing given to the case of his wife and Miss Parsons by the newspapers.

The day after suit was announced Ralph Stewart of Choate, Hall & Stewart of this city, counsel for Mrs. Appleton, said Capt. Appleton and Miss Eith Wills of Newburyport would not have an easy road to matrimony unless Mrs. Appleton received a financial settlement that was satisfactory.

satisfactory.
Whether a settlement was ever made is whether a settlement was ever made is not known, but the divorce proceedings went on to completion without interference from Mrs. Appleton. Capt. Appleton said at the time that he wouldn't delay the divorce by refusing to grant anything that was reasonable, but that if the case were contexted by would bring action on other contested he would bring action on other

Capt. Appleton was in 1879 the first representative of this country in Panama. Not long after he came in touch with M. De Lesseps and the two were closely associated for some time afterward.

Mrs. Izora Chandler, author and painter,

Dr. George Chandler, in Kingston, this State. Her home was at 65 West Eleventh street.

this city. Sne was a member of the Woman's Press Club and of the Society of American Artists and the New York Miniature Society. Artists and the New York Miniature Society. She wrote many stories of children and dogs. She was an instructor in painting at Syracuse University, from which she received the degree of Master of Painting. She was a contributor to the newspapers of this city. Her brothers, Archibald Schwartz of this city and the Rev. Karl Schwartz of Syracuse, were at her bedside when she died. Dr. Herbert Schwartz, another brother, is in Japan.

Mrs. Mary S. Bowen Williams, widow of the Rev. Dr. W. R. Williams, for many years pastor of the Amity Baptist Church, this city, died at her home in Marlborough. Ulster county, on Saturday, axed ss. She was the daughter of the late Gen. Bowen, a native of this city and once a well known writer. She spent her summers at Marlborough for several years. She is survived by two sons, the Rev. Leighton Williams and Morney Williams. The former has charge of the Amity Ractist Church, of which both his father and grandfather were pastors.

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> Women's Tailored Suits, \$25.00, \$35.00, \$39.50, \$47.50

Women's Fancy Tourist Coats, (fall weight,) \$17.50, \$27.50, \$35.00

A special feature of the coming season will be the variety of suits shown for misses and small women (14 to 18 years, 32 to 36 bust measure).

At \$21.50, \$29.50, \$35.00

Apparel for Girls, Juniors & Misses (SECOND FLOOR.)

This greatly enlarged department now offers an extensive assortment of new fall and winter models for girls, intermediates, juniors and misses.

Tailored Suits for Misses-14, 16 and 18 years, \$15.00, \$22.50, \$27.50, \$34.50

Tailored Suits for Juniors-12, 14 and 16 years (with shoe top skirt), \$12.50 to \$33.50

Girls' Tailored Coats (fall and winter weights), 6 to 10 years, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$8.90, \$12.00

Junior Tailored Coats—12 to 16 years, \$10.00, \$15.50, \$18.50 Misses' Tailored Coats-14, 16 and 18 years, 1 \$10.00, \$12.00, \$18.50, \$24.50

College Dresses for Juniors and Misses—
12 to 18 years, \$10.00, \$13.50, \$15.50

Girls' Wool Dresses (fancy or plain tailored)-6 to 14 years, \$4.95, \$8.95, \$11.90, \$15.00

Monday & Tuesday, August 27th & 28th The Final Clearance Of

Lingerie Waists for Women All the broken lots, together with a quantity of waists which are slightly mussed, will be offered at almost half price.

At \$6.95. Allover embroidered and lace combinations, also a number of hand-embroidered models. heretofore sold at \$13.50.

At \$3.95. High and Dutch neck waists in embroidery and lace combinations, open back short sleeve models, heretofore sold at \$6.95. At \$2.95. Waists of lawn and batiste in Cluny.

Valenciennes and embroidery trimmed styles, heretofore sold at \$4.95. At \$1.95. Open back short sleeve waists, trimmed with embroidery and lace insertion, heretofore sold

Monday & Tuesday, Aug. 27th & 28th, Sale of

at \$2.98.

Hosiery for Women

Black thread silk stockings made with cotton or silk soles, reinforced at soles, heels and toes. Regular Price \$1.35 per Pair. Special at \$1.05 Box of 3 Pairs for \$3.00

Black gauze lisle thread stockings, richly embroidered at instep with pink or yellow rosebuds; also neat floral designs in lilac, blue or pink.

Regular Price 50c. per Pair. Special at 38c Box of 3 Pairs for \$1.10

Extra fine, lisle thread stockings, in black or white; very sheer and gauzy; made with garter top; reinforced at soles, heels and toes.

Box of 3 Pairs for \$1.00 Black lisle thread stockings, medium weight, made with garter top; reinforced at soles, heels and toes.

Regular Price 35c. Special at 19c

Box of 6 Pairs for \$1.10

Regular Price 50c. per Pair. Special at 35c

Monday and Tuesday, Important Offer of

Stationery and Engraving

Monogram die (2 or 3 letters) or house address die (1 line), engraved and stamped on one pound of excellent fabric finish note paper, including 75 envelopes cut in the latest Royal size.

The regular price of the die is The regular price of the paper is The regular price of the stamping is The regular price of the envelopes is

Total value..... The die becomes your property whether you order an address or a monogram. There are 16 styles to select from. Paper only will be stamped.

One hundred visiting cards, engraved in shaded Old English type and printed on superior stock. Value \$3.50. Special at \$1.851

.25

.35

Special

\$1.50